



#### **712CD**

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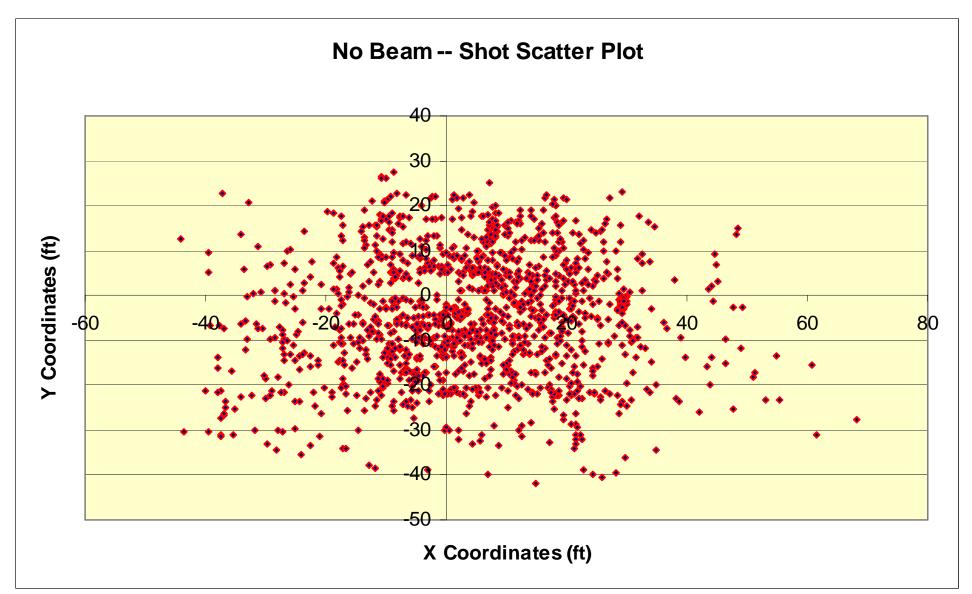
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**Report Documentation Page** 

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#### **Aircraft Counter Measures (ACCM)**

#### **Human Effects (HE) Test Analysis**

**Capt Greg Steeger** 

9 Apr 07

Integrity - Service - Excellence



#### **Overview**



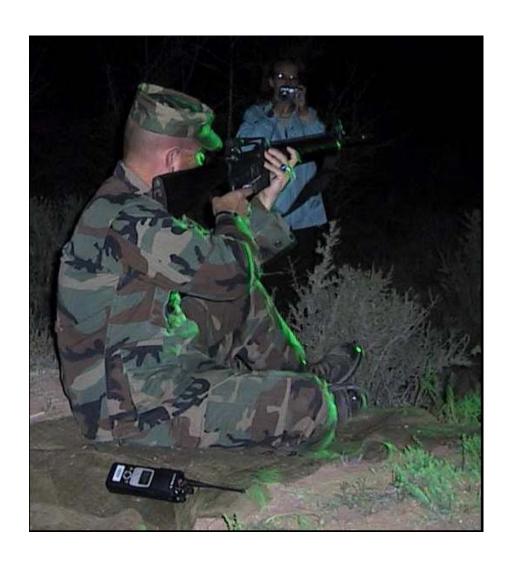
- ACCM Background
- Test Details
- Data Collection
- Test Analysis Methodology
- Findings
- Lessons Learned and Conclusion



### **ACCM Background**



- ACCM is a Warfighter
  Rapid Acquisition Program
  (WRAP) involving
  AFSOC/A5T, AFRL/DE,
  AFRL/HE, and Boeing
  Scorpworks Lab
- Laser system designed to provide significant glare source





#### **Test Details**



- Main purpose: to determine if the ACCM laser system works as an effective counter measure against small arms fire
- Three test phases
  - No laser (no beam)
  - Low power level
  - High power level
- Players
  - Helicopter gunner
  - Shooters





#### **Proposed Data Collection Tools**



- Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System 2000 (MILES 2000) gear
- Video feeds
- Shot placement software
- Sensor suite
  - Accelerometer (rifle recoil), optical (MILES/ACCM beam), data logger (GPS position, time etc.)
- Shooter Data
  - Interviews and surveys
- Gunner Data



### **HE Test Methodology**



- Measures Of Performance (MOPs) considered
- Comparing test phases
- What we wanted to do with our data
- What we were able to do with our data



#### **MOPs Considered**



- Hit ratio on the helo
  - No. of hits divided by shots fired
  - A hit was designated a shot within 11' of the center of the gunner's window
- Average miss distance and Circular Error Probable (CEP)
- Average number of aggressors killed
- Average number of near-misses



### **Comparing Test Phases**



- Compare the MOPs captured via statistical tests
  - Large sample hypothesis tests
  - Determine if shooters performance was adversely affected in engagements with the ACCM laser system
- Analyze survey responses
  - Assigned a score to each response and looked at averages and standard deviation
  - Did not look at non-parametric statistics



### **Data – Hopes vs. Reality**



#### Hopes

- Analyze each shooter's performance individually
  - Shooter variability not an issue
- Shot placement software would efficiently "score" the shots

#### Reality

- Without sensor suite could not analyze the shooter's performance individually (assume ea. shooter the same)
- Without shot placement software all of the videos had to be watched and scored by "hand"





## How do you conduct meaningful analysis based on only 42% of the data points?

	No Beam	0.5% MPE	1% MPE	Total
Total Fired	3217	2162	3034	8413
<b>Total Found</b>	1406	859	1272	3537
% Found	0.4371	0.3973	0.4192	0.4204

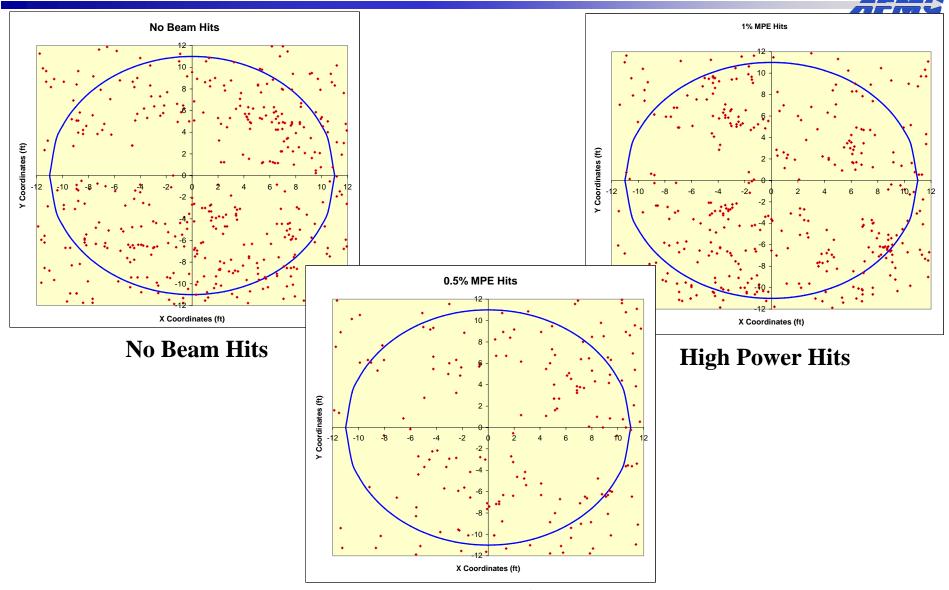
#### • Only found 42% of the shots

- Remaining shots were either not seen/captured on the video feeds or missed the hangar all together
- Non-representative sample
- Most of MOPs could not be used
  - Except for hit-ratio, kills, and near-misses



### **Shooter Accuracy**





**Low Power Hits** 



### **Shooter Accuracy**



	No Beam	Low Pwr	High Pwr
Total Hits	314	117	274
Shots Fired	3217	2162	3034
Hit Ratio	0.0976	0.0541	0.0903

- Hit ratio is statistically smaller in the Low Power test phase
- Looked into this further by analyzing hit ratio at the engagement level
  - No. of hits per engagement
  - No. of engagements with 5, 10, 15, or 20+ hits
  - Analyzed this for all of the engagements and a random sampling of engagements
- Consistent results





- One other factor changed with the power of the laser (which we were not made aware of until late into the analysis)
  - Spot size went from 29.5' in diameter in High Power test phase to 42.7' in diameter in the Low Power test phase
  - A difference of 744 square feet (or double the area)
- So we conclude that the laser's spot size is the most important factor, but more testing needs to be done to confirm this





- Shooters killed and near-misses by gunner
  - A lot more kills and near-misses from the No Beam to the High Power test phase
  - Explanation: Gunner's are used to aiming using tracer rounds, cannot do that when using blanks
    - Laser became their aiming device
- Overall our findings were not inherently conclusive
  - Missing a lot of data
  - Need data on each shooter's performance
  - Better way to score/find the shooter's shots



#### **Lessons Learned**



- Test environment is ever changing
  - Flexibility
  - Back-up plans
- Understand all of the possible variables/factors prior to test
  - Control as many as possible
- Everything sounds great on paper (but chances are things will not work as advertised)
- More testing to obtain conclusive results is never a conclusion that wants to be heard





## **Questions?**





# Backups



### **ACCM Background**



- Main purpose: to determine if the ACCM laser system works as an effective counter measure against small arms fire
- ACCM is a Warfighter Rapid Acquisition Program (WRAP) involving AFSOC/A5T, AFRL/DE, AFRL/HE, Boeing Scorpworks Lab, and AFMC/OAS
- Laser system designed by Boeing Scorpworks lab to provide significant glare source
  - Green light laser of particular wavelength, found to create a 'dazzling effect' on the human eye
- Designed to fill weapons engagement zone gap from 1Km to terminal area of recovery



#### **Test Details**



#### Helicopter gunner

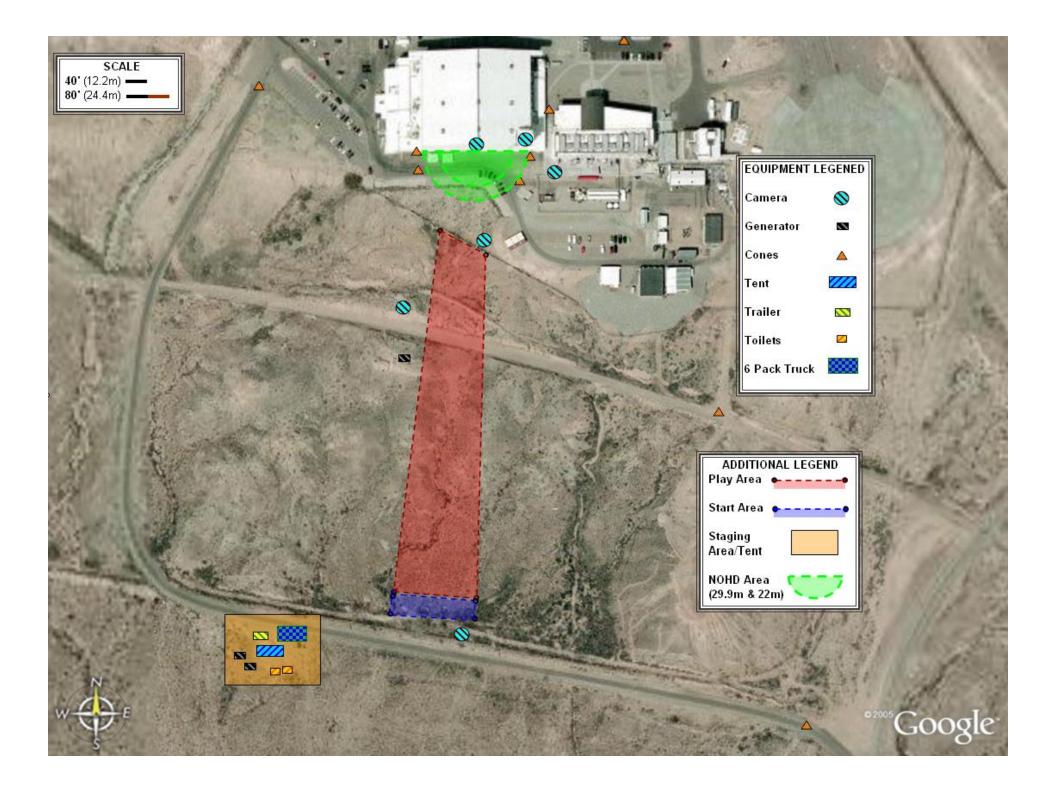
- On scissor lift in hangar (gunner's window)
- Goal was to "kill" as many shooters as possible during each engagement
- Weapon was a M-249 (equipped with MILES 2000)
- Shooters in the field in front of hangar
  - Two teams of 5 shooters
  - Goal was to get as many shots on the helicopter as possible (aim point - center of the gunner's window)
  - Weapon M-4 rifles (equipped with MILES 2000)



#### **Test Details**



- Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System 2000 (MILES 2000)
  - System of sensors and transmitters that the shooters and gunner wear
    - Gunner did not wear a sensor so we could not determine when he was hit – did not want his weapon to be disabled during engagement
  - Record hits and near-misses (disables weapon if hit)
- Main purpose: to determine if the ACCM laser system works as an effective counter measure against small arms fire





#### **OAS** Involvement



- Independent review of the Human Effects test for the ACCM program
  - OAS holds no stake in the outcome of the WRAP
- Test design, implementation, and analysis of results
  - OAS was involved in previous phase of HE test
- Production of study report to include findings and future recommendations



#### **Data Collection**



- 3 cameras for video shot placement
  - IR sensitive cameras pickup MILES 2000 pulses
  - Shot placement software proved to be ineffective
  - All video had a time stamp that was synchronized with all other data by GPS time
  - Each video was scanned by team from Scorpworks lab to identify and assess time and location of each shot
- Scorpworks sensor suite
  - Data loggers were found, during test, to be unreliable
    - Made other sensors useless
  - Voice recorders were used but not analyzed
- Combat camera footage on field during engagements to verify sequences of action



#### **Data Collection**



- MILES gear downloads
- Shooter data
  - Interviewed shooters after each engagement to record shots fired, misfires, jams etc.
  - 3 cameras for video shot placement
- Gunner data
  - Shots fired, etc.
- Shooter surveys
  - Handed out at end of each phase per night



### **Hopes For Our Data**



- Wanted to locate and measure the miss distance of all shots fired by the aggressor teams
  - Use this data to compare test phases or conditions
- Show from surveys whether or not the aggressors had opinions about particular test conditions that were later verified through analysis of shot data
- Show number of kills and near-misses against the aggressors



### **Reality of Our Data**



- Without a working Scorpworks sensor suite, we were unable to identify shots by shooter or show when a shooter was in the ACCM beam
  - No way to determine (by shooter) if a shot was better or worse while the shooter was in the laser's path
- Without the shot placement software all of the videos had to be watched and the shots scored "by hand"
  - Capturing a MILES 2000 pulse on hangar, finding the center, and then calculating the radial miss distance

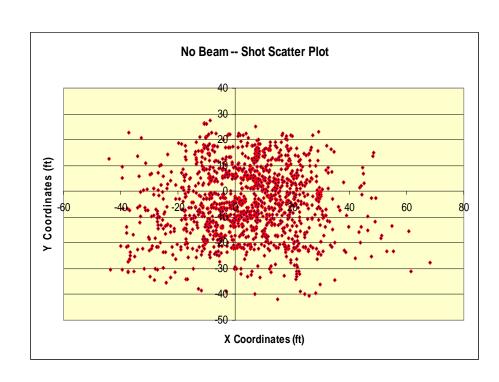


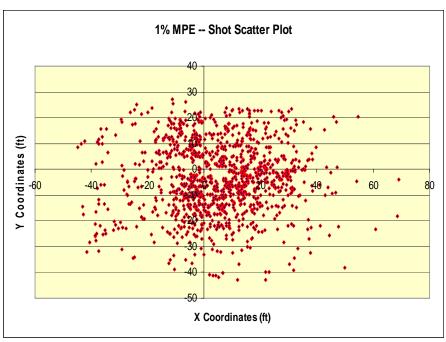


- Shooter's accuracy
  - No notable difference between the no beam and 1% MPE test phases
  - Hit ratios were significantly lower in the 0.5% MPE test phase than in the other two
    - If laser had a negative effect on shooter accuracy wouldn't the trend continue as the power of the laser went up (brighter)?





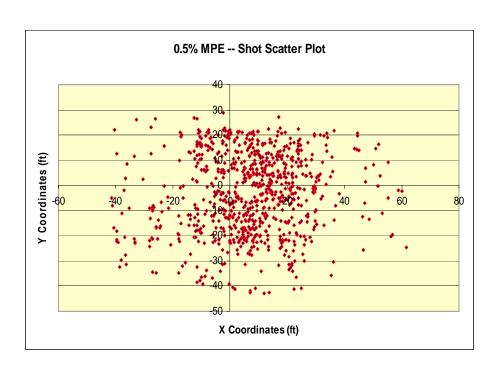


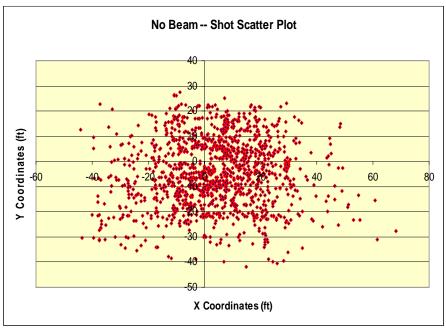


• Not much difference seen, with similar numbers of shots found, in the No Beam and High Power scatter plots









• In the Low Power condition we had significantly fewer data points to work with than in the No Beam or High Power conditions